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THE VALLEY TAN

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The Repulse at the Peiho.

A sudden spurt of angry fire, With wreaths of vapor curling higher, Break through the silent air; And ere the loosened matting falls, From half the curtained fortress walls A hundred guns are bare.

Now comes at last the battle-bell; Through oak and iron, shot and shell In quick succession crash; The clouds of smoke conceal the sun, And thundering gun replies to gun, And flash succeedeth flash.

The splinters from the blood-stained deck Like arrows fly, but cannot check The British seaman's fire. Not let his vessel sink or swim, The deuce a care is that to him, If fighting he expire.

Strain, rowers! strain your arms and blades! Through mud and water Britain wades, Despite their howls and shooting. Press onward through the iron rain, And rudely trample down the slain, Till give you firmer footing!

Fall backwards—now the failure's o'er, And linger on the bloody shore. As if within your beds; Wait calmly in the evening air, While grape and ginsall bullets tear Around your honored heads!

Stand in the blue fire's ghastly light— The mud shall be your bed to-night; There plunge and choke and sink; No boats to bear you through the storm, To doctors and to chloroform! We mark your fate and think.

All sacred to Moloch's might, In useless, ill-conducted fight; There let them fall and sleep; They yield a crop of K. O. B's. Although across the rolling seas Some gentle eyes may weep.

Now sound the requiem through the fleet; The mud is all their winding sheet, Their lullaby the wave! While rude Mongolians boast around, O'er all the wide celestial ground, How good the foreign devil found A bullet-furrowed grave.

They sleep with many thousands more— By Balava's rock built shore, On wind-swept Inkermann; And with the nobles of the brave, Who found a sun-steeped Indian grave In further Hindostan.

Have soldiers! Never country bred Her sons more free from craven dread, Who calmer dare to stand; And gaze into the eyes of Death, Or murmur, with their parting breath, The war-cry of their land.

[China Mail, (Hongkong.)]

The following is Horace Greeley's closing letter, written from California during his late tour, and contains the summing up of his opinions in regard to the State, its inhabitants, prospects, etc. The letter is an interesting one and will repay a perusal:

An Overland Journey.

XXXIII.
CALIFORNIA—SUMMING UP.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,
Sept. 4-5, 1859.

The entire area of this State is officially estimated as containing a fraction less than one hundred millions of acres; but, as this total includes tays as well as lakes, rivers, &c., the actual extent of submerged land can hardly exceed ninety millions of acres, or rather more than nine times the area of New Hampshire or Vermont—perhaps twice the area of New York. It is only a guess on my part, but one founded on considerable travel and observation, which makes not more than one-third of this extent—say thirty millions of acres—properly arable; the residue being either ruggedly mountainous, hopelessly desert, or absorbed in the tule marshes which line the San Joaquin and perhaps some other rivers. The arable thirty millions of acres—nearly the area of all New England except Maine—are scarcely equalled in capacity of production by any like area on earth. They embrace the best vineyards on this continent, to an extent of many millions of acres—an area capable of producing all the

Wine and all the Raisins annually consumed on the globe. All the fruits of the temperate zone are grown here in great luxuriance and perfection, together with the Fig, Olive, &c., to which the Lemon and Orange may be added in the South. No other land on earth produces Wheat, Rye, and Barley so largely with so little labor as the great majority of these thirty million acres; a portion of them are well adapted also to Indian Corn. To stock growing in an easy, slovenly, reckless way, this mild climate and fertile soil also lend themselves readily; yet I must believe that many more acres are required here to graze a thousand head of cattle than in New York or Kentucky, and that the capacities of California to furnish beef and milk in this poor fashion have been taxed very nearly to the utmost. Doubtless, four, six, or even ten times the present number of cattle will be fed here at some future date, but not wholly on the spontaneous growth of the valleys and hillsides. Nay: I hear already that, as the Wild Oats and natural grasses are closely fed year after year, so as to preclude their seeding or prevent the seed falling to the earth and germinating, they gradually die out, and are supplanted by coarse, worthless weeds. Evidently—and I rejoice over the fact—the day of ranches, or broad, unfenced domains, over which the cattle of the owner range at will, protected only by his brand from indiscriminate appropriation, is passing away for ever. And it is high time. Though the range is yet many acres per head, and the feed ample for the greater part of the year, yet the cows of California give less milk to-day than a like number kept for milk on any other portion of the globe. The dry grass and stubble on which they subsist keep them in fair flesh, but furnish scanty surplus for butter and cheese. Good butter is worth fifty cents and over per pound, and has generally at this season a white insipid look, like that made in Winter at the East. Cheese commands twenty-five cents per pound, and is seldom seen on hotel or private tables. Yet the production, though meager, is rapidly increasing; the little valleys opening directly on the Pacific, and thus kept green by its fogs and damp winds, in spite of the six months' absence of rain, yielding it most abundantly. A cheese weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds, the product of a single dairy, is now here, on its way to the State Fair at Sacramento; the large store in which I saw it is full of California-made cheese, from basement to attic. Yet California does not nearly supply her own wants, whether of cheese or butter, and never will until her dairymen shall deem it profitable to shelter their stock in Winter and supply them with green fodder in later Summer and Fall. Whenever they shall generally devote one quarter of their lands to growing Chilian Clover, Sowed Corn, Beets, Parsnips and Carrots, wherewith to feed their cows, from August to February, they will make twice or thrice their present product of butter and cheese, and prove theirs one of the best dairy regions on earth. But habits, especially bad ones, are stubborn things, and they will only come to this wisdom by degrees.

Whether California would be a better country if it had rain in Summer, I have already somewhat considered. That it would be more inviting and attractive in aspect, especially to those unaccustomed to such sterility through the latter half of each year, cannot be doubted. With such rain, its natural pasturage would suffice for twice its present number of cattle, while cultivation could be extended far up into the mountains, on lands now deemed arable only when irrigated. Yet, on the other hand, these dry summers have their advantages. By their aid, the most bountiful harvests of hay and grain are secured in the best order, and by means of the least possible labor. Weeds are not half so inveterate and troublesome here as in rainy countries. A given amount of labor accomplishes far more in any direction than at the East. The wise man may start on a journey, of business or pleasure, without consulting his barometer, and the fool without looking into his almanac. Nobody, save in winter or early spring, ever casts

an apprehensive look at the skies; it may be cloudy or foggy, as it often is; but you know it cannot rain till next November, and lay your plans accordingly. I have passed large fields of standing wheat that have been dead ripe for at least a month; they will shell some when cut, but the grain will be bright and plump as ever. All through the grain region, you see wheat that has been thrashed and sacked, and piled up in the open field where it grew, to await the farmer's convenience in taking it to market; and it may lie so for months without damage, unless from squirrels or gophers. Wheat is sown throughout the winter, though the earlier sown is the surer. Plowing commences with the rains, and sowing should follow as closely as may be. Very decent crops of "volunteer" grain are often grown, by simply harrowing in the seed shelled out and lost in the process of harvesting—sometimes even though the harrowing is omitted. But the ground squirrels are apt to intercept this process by filling the grain fields with their holes, and eating up all the scattered grain and a good deal more. They are a great pest in many localities, and strychnine is freely and effectively employed to diminish their numbers.

THE MOUNTAINS AND MINES.

I have estimated that barely one-third of the total area of unsubmerged California is perfectly arable, but it would be a great mistake to suppose the residue worthless. At least thirty millions of acres more are covered by rugged hills and mountain sides, mainly timbered—much of the timber being large and of the best quality. Yellow, Pitch and Sugar Pine—the Pitch Pine being scarcely akin to its stunted and scrubby New England namesake, but a tall and valuable tree—the Sugar being nearly identical with our white Pine, save that its sap is saccharine—White Cedar, Redwood, Spruce, Balsam Fir—all these averaging at least twice the size of the trees in any forest I ever saw elsewhere, while the Balsam is just the most shapely and graceful tree on earth—such are the forests which cover all but the snowy peaks of the mountains of California. Trees six to eight feet through are as common in the Sierra Nevada, and I hear in the Coast Range also, as those three to four feet in diameter are (or were) in the pine forests of New York and New England. Consider that these giants look down on the gold mines wherein a very large proportion of the most active population of this State must for ages be employed, while the agricultural districts lie just below them, and even the seaboard cities are but a day's ride further, and the value of these forests becomes apparent. The day is not distant—there are those living who will see it—when what is now California will have a population of three to six millions; then eligible timber lands in the Sierra will be worth more per acre than would now be paid for farms in the richest valleys near San Francisco.

The timber of the lower hills and plains is generally Oak—short bodied, wide-spreading, and of poor quality, save for fuel, being brash, (easily broken, like a clay pipe stem) and not durable. The more common variety looks like the White Oak found in New England pastures, but resembles it in looks only. Live Oak is next in abundance, and also a poor article. It has a smooth, dark bark, a short, crooked trunk, a profusion of good-for-nothing limbs, and small deep green leaves, which defy the frosts of winter. The trunk is often barked by Vandrals for tanning, leaving the tree standing alive, but certain to die. Black and Rock Oak are found in some of the mountain valleys; and seem to be of fair quality. Large Cottonwood and Sycamore line some of the streams, but very sparingly. Her Evergreens are the pride of California.

The gold mines are generally found among the foot-hills of the Sierra, or in the beds of the streams which traverse those hills. In many instances, hills now tower where rivers once ran—how long since, who may tell? Trees in a state of semi-petrification are dug out from under hundreds of feet of solid earth, which seems to have lain undisturbed since creation. The beds of ancient lakes are

covered by rugged heights; and, these beds being often auriferous, it is one of the arts of the miner to know just where to tunnel through the "rim rock" so as to strike what was the bottom of the lake, and thus extract its gold as cheaply as may be. Washing the beds of modern streams, which was the earliest and most profitable field of mining adventure, is now nearly at an end, or turned over to the Chinese, who are willing to work hard and steadily for much less than will satisfy the aspirations of a Yankee. There are still some creek-beds that will pay in Winter, when water is abundant, that remain to be washed out; but, in the main, river-mining is at its last gasp. Very few dams are being or have recently been constructed to turn rivers from their beds and permit those beds to be sluiced out; and I doubt that this special department of mining ever paid its aggregate cost. The expense is serious; the product often moderate, and subject to many contingencies. Henceforth, dams will be constructed mainly to feed the canals or "ditches" whereby water is supplied to works that must otherwise be abandoned. Of these ditches, *The State Register* for 1859 has a list of several hundred in number, amounting in the aggregate to 5,726 miles of artificial water courses constructed wholly for mining purposes, at a total cost of \$13,575,400, or about twice that of the original Erie Canal. The largest of these ditches is the Eureka Canal Company, leading water from the north fork of the Cosumne River to Diamond Springs, 290 miles, at a cost of \$80,000; but there are many far more expensive and important, being far larger, and carried over a more difficult country. At the head of these stand the Mokelumne Hill Canal in Calaveras county, only 60 miles long, but costing \$600,000, the Columbian and Stanislaus, in Tuolumne county, eighty miles long, which cost 60,000 dollars, and the South Yuba Canal, in Nevada county, costing \$500,000. Many larger enterprises than even these have been projected, but not yet carried out, because capitalists cannot be found willing to supply the needful cash. Thus, in Mariposa alone it has been estimated that an annual rental of ten millions of dollars would be paid for water, could enough of it be had at living rates. I merely guess that it could not be paid many years.

Of course, I do not think that the gold mines of California will ever be thoroughly worked out—certainly not in the next thousand years; yet I do not anticipate any considerable increase in their annual production, because I deem \$50,000,000 per annum as much as can be taken out at a profit under existing circumstances. The early miners of California reaped what nature had been quietly sowing thro' countless thousands of years. Through the action of frost and fire, growth and decay, air and water, she had been slowly wearing down the primitive rocks in which the gold was originally deposited, washing away the lighter matter, and concentrating the gold thus gleaned from cubic miles of stubborn quartz and granite in a few cubic feet of earth at the bottom of her water courses. Many a miner has thus taken out in a day gold which could not have been extracted from the rock where it first grew in many weeks. Even the hills in which it is now mainly found can be washed down at one dollar or less per cubic yard by the best hydraulic appliances. But when the miner is brought face to face with the rough granite, which he must drill and blast and tunnel for all the gold he gets, the case is bravely altered. He may make money here; he sometimes does; but I am sure that, up to this hour, not one quartz-mining enterprise in every four has paid its bare expenses; and, tho' there will be brilliant exceptions, I am confident that quartz mining, as a whole, will not pay for many years to come. Either labor must be cheaper, or the process of quartz-mining far more economical and efficient, or the yield per ton much greater, before one undeniably auriferous quartz-vein in ten will pay the cost of working it. And, while I presume improvements will from time to time be made, I hear doubtfully the talk of sanguine inventors and operators of doubling the pro-

duct of gold by this or that new amalgamator or other device. So many of these contrivances have proved futile or of little worth, that I wait.—Chemical tests prove that but a portion of the gold actually contained in the vein-stone (especially if a sulphuret) is now obtained by the crushing and washing process; but how soon or by what process this proportion may be increased I do not know—who does? And until it shall be, I must consider quartz-mining, with labor at the present rates, the poorest business now prosecuted in California. A few, who have struck pockets rather than veins of peculiarly rich quartz, are making a good thing of it, and their luck is in every one's mouth; but of the hundreds who drive up long adits, through dead rock, or sink costly shafts to strike a vein at the best point, and find it, after all, too poor to pay for working, little is said or thought till they drop into the gulf of acknowledged bankruptcy and pass away. I believe fewer quartz-veins are being worked to-day than were some years ago; I think fewer still will be worked a year hence, and therefor, until cheaper labor or more effective processes shall have rendered quartz-mining a very different business. And until such change is effected, I apprehend that the annual gold product of California will not be essentially augmented.

POPULATION—EDUCATION—MORALS.

The total population of Upper California (our California in contradistinction to the peninsula still held by Mexico,) was estimated, on the 1st of January, 1849, at 26,000; viz: natives of the country (not including Indian,) 13,000; U. States Americans, 8,000; Europeans, 5,000. The aborigines were estimated, in 1856, by Col. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at 65,000. I believe this a gross exaggeration. Six Indian reservations have been officially established in different sections of the State, on which all the Indians have been gathered that could be, and these amount to barely 17,205, according to the official returns, which, being the basis of requisitions on the Government, are certainly not to fall below the truth. I do not believe there are so many more Indians in the State; and, whatever may be the number, it is steadily and rapidly diminishing. These Indians are generally idle and depraved, while the white men who come in contact with them are often rascals and ruffians, who hold that Indians have "no rights which white men are bound to respect." By these, the poor savages are intruded upon, hunted, abused, robbed, outraged, until they are themselves driven to acts of violence, when a "war" ensues, and they are butchered without mercy. If an honest census of the various tribes and bands be taken in 1860, their number will not be found to much exceed 30,000, which 1870 will find reduced to 10,000. The native or Spanish Californians are already reduced in number since 1849, and are now mainly confined to the southern agricultural counties. I have not seen half a dozen of them in a month's travel through the heart of the State.

The census of 1850 made the total population of California (Indians not counted) 92,597, but there were some counties from which no returns were received, which, it was estimated, would increase the aggregate to 117,538. Only two years thereafter, a State census was taken, which increased the number to 264,435—it having more than doubled (by immigration) in two years. Of this number, only 22,193 were females—less than one-tenth of the whole; while the great majority were men in the vigorous prime of life. The state of public morals among a population so disproportioned, in a land far removed from the restraining influences of home and kindred, were better imagined than described.

To-day, the total population of the Golden State (excluding Indians) is probably not less than half a million: the census of 1860 will doubtless give a still larger aggregate. Of these, I judge that some 60,000 are Chinese, with about an equal number of Europeans or Mexicans, not including those who by treaty or naturalization have become American citizens. Of the half million, probably 75,000 are under 18 years of age, while per-

haps an equal number and girls over 18, though This would leave 350,000, including boys over 18, the prime of life—vigorous, enterprising and industrious are idlers and drones here; but there probably before a community of happy people capable of doing work in a year as this poor California. The facts mine gold to the extent of millions of dollars annually, yielding four millions of bushels with large amounts of other and an ample supply of would go far toward establishing point. But the industry nia produces important results not exhibited above.

The Union is making strides in building, fencing farms, setting fruit trees stock, &c. The number vines was increased from in 1856 to 3,954,648 last which 1,650,000 were in the county of Los Angeles alone aggregate will be carried above 6,000,000. Los 1857 produced 350,000 wine. Probably no other earth is so well supplied throughout the year as the Francisco—a city hardly years old. Strawberries start here to-day, and are from April to December. ries are ripe in May, an abundant and perfect. I fresh from June to No Grapes come in July a till December. All these fruits require preparation before they begin to make. The orchards and vineyards have cost millions, which are destined to return proprietors with interest in a few years. As yet, probably more apple trees State than there have been bushels of apples up to this

The following are the statistics of the State that I can find:

Year.	Com. Schools.	Teachers.
1853.....	53	56
1856.....	313	417
1857.....	367	486

*This number of pupils was total attendance on the school return of all the children below eighteen years living in towns which had organized a number who actually attended even a part of a term was much smaller.

Next after the deficiencies shown to exist in the "count" of schools is the data in the picture. I believe in but two school-houses outside of considerable villages in my travels through the State. And, so long as ranches are crowded to many thousand acres of place of small, neat, well-farms, this deficiency, though modified, will continue.

I have visited several of the mon schools of San Francisco, found them admirable in pointments, under intelligent supervision, and in state of efficiency. There where better managed than the high school, but I entered their doors. Most of the cities are taking hold of the matter in the right spirit, many disadvantages. You often kept away from school money which their parents without, and many parents they have improved their instances essentially before of educating their children told in Marysville that the pupils of fourteen years and in her schools, were just led read. There ought to be sand good common schools this winter in California fear there will not be six I entreat the early and earnest of her better citizens to mentable lack of schools. can her energy and wealth employed than in multiple improving them.

WHAT IS THE INDUCEMENT

TO HER IMMIGRATION

I have endeavored so to embody the facts embodied in this from this State as to furnish

[CONTINUED TO FOURTH

VALLEY TAN.

DE WOLFE, EDITOR.

Friday, Nov. 30, 1859.

Valley—its Prospects
Proposed Territory

Received, and insert in our paper, a report made by the grand second judicial district of the territory, to the Hon. John Cradler, of that district, during of the court held by him in the territory. This document well deserves the respect and attention, as the respectable source from the territory, as from the well known and complaints which in language forcible and distinct, set forth the grievances complained of. The report, with the unanimous sentiment of the inhabitants of Carson Valley, is entitled to the early consideration of Congress, has the power of affording comfort to the people of the territory, without doubt, experienced the benefits from being so far from the seat of government of the territory, but perhaps the inconvenience from this cause have been, or even as great as they have been if they had been nearer the "Mormon Theocracy." It is spoken of in the address of the jury as "being without a seat of government, and the jurisdiction of the territory, of a people living under a government without any in the framing of laws for the personal liberty and note from the seat of government without the presence of the tribunals for the administration of justice; yet, maintaining our Constitution, and promoting the prosperity and wealth of the territory, after all, perhaps, not hardships that might have been, if the evils complained of, and the people of Carson Valley, exempt, by reason of the seat of government, the injustice and oppression of the "theocratic hierarchy" before they were overtaken by this power, and who did to lift a voice against it. Living without a fixed law, courts for the administration of justice, undoubtedly must experience inconvenience, but it is so great as to where both laws and courts are framed to oppress a people, and where every appliance, legal, that ingenuity can devise, is resorted to for the purpose of resistance intolerable to such to claim the rights which are everywhere else possible. The fact that greater hardships suffered by others, and why those complained of, dwellers in Carson Valley removed, and the great number of inhabitants now in Carson, which must quickly be the recent discovery of minerals, the growing importance in consequence of the necessity of a local government, must heretofore; must force to the reasons urged, and independent organization, undoubtedly, lead to the wishes of the independent organization upon the eastern Sierra Nevada an embryo in time, may rival in wealth and empire which lies beyond those of the El Dorado fabled by the has not only enriched the territory, but has changed in time of its commerce.

Organization of Nevada Territory. West of Utah and the new territory, framed out of the mineral region of New Territory, Utah will be nearly a cord of new Territory, of which will adopt institutions, assimilated to those of the nation. Before these changes, the superstition, and the degradation, and the Territory must give way, or the country will be compelled to abandon the country—which is a remedy to be desired by the of the nation than even the of their odious and disgusting.

Application of the people of the territory in the mean time, must result to themselves as

for the furtherance and promotion of the common welfare which their successful application must contribute in producing.

THE NEWS.

The California mail arrived regularly on Thursday last. The news is not important. Judge Henry P. Haven, of Yuba county, has been appointed U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Broderick.

The previous report of the discovery of gold and silver in Carson Valley is fully confirmed, and the California papers devote a good deal of their space to descriptions of the new mines, and an account of their richness. They also state that an extensive emigration had already commenced towards Carson Valley and the new mines. The accounts from the mines are altogether encouraging, if not fabulous. Forty and fifty thousand dollars have in some instances been offered and refused for single mining claims.

The Eastern Mail arrived yesterday evening when our paper was nearly ready for the press. We have in consequence had time to look into only a few of our exchanges. The event of greatest interest which we were enabled from a hasty glance to notice in them, was an account of a treasonable and most reckless and fanatical attempt of a party of nineteen men headed by a certain John Brown, better known as "Oswatimie Brown," to raise an insurrection among the slaves of Virginia. Harper's Ferry was the point selected for this "philanthropic movement," as Brown was fond of terming it, and though the attempt signally failed in the main object of inciting the negroes to insurrection, not a single one having joined the insurrectionary leaders, it nevertheless continued long enough to result in the death of over fifteen or sixteen of the insurrectionists and in the loss of several citizens endeavoring to dislodge the insurgents from the fire engine house connected with the armory, in which they had taken refuge, or rather taken possession of, for the purpose of resisting any attack which might be made upon them. Two of Brown's sons were killed and old Brown himself, received several wounds, but none of them are believed to be mortal. He was doubtless preserved for a different and more conspicuous death, which he certainly deserves. The plans of Brown and the conspirators connected with him were the most visionary and foolish imaginable, and remind us only of the hair-brained exploits of the famed knight of La Mancha, from which it differs only in the effusion of blood which resulted.

Brown, ever since his arrest, seems to regard himself as every inch a hero, who undertook to do something great and meritorious. He speaks of his sons as having perished in a glorious cause, and in all respects, talks and acts like an insane fanatic, which he no doubt is. But there is quite too much "method in his madness" for him to escape from the consequences into which it has led him. His movement, with the terrible consequences which resulted, are the natural fruits of that spirit of aggression and fanaticism, which long and continued agitation on the subject of slavery has engendered in the minds of many northern men, and not until that agitation ceases, can it be hoped that the reckless folly which Brown and his party evinced in this movement on Harper's Ferry will not in some form display itself in acts of equal lawlessness and crime.

Brown and the other conspirators who were not killed, have since been placed on trial at Charleston and one or two of them convicted, but none of them have been sentenced as far as we have seen, and it is thought in some quarters that Gov. Wise will commute their punishment to imprisonment for life in case they are found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Extensive election riots for which Baltimore has acquired such disgraceful notoriety, again took place in that city during a recent election there for state officers, several persons were killed and a large number bruised and wounded.

From a telegraphic dispatch from Athens, on Oct. 31st, to the St. Louis Republican, we see that Hon. John Hartnett and party, arrived at that place on the Saturday previous to the date of the dispatch; they were thus over forty days in making the trip across the plains.

Some of the California papers are disputing about the fact whether the late D. C. Erderick approved the course and principles of Mr. Douglas or not, and one paper declares in big capitals, that Mr. Broderick "UTTERLY DESPISED DOUGLAS." Would it not be well, gentlemen, to postpone the discussion and avoid the bile which it engenders, till it can be ascertained whether Mr. Broderick's opinions on this matter, are of any moment either to Mr. Douglas or any body else in the world?

Mail Lines across the Continent.

The Placerville Observer has a sensibly written article on the subject of the different mail line across the continent, which we insert in our paper. The writer truly remarks, that a tri-weekly mail from Placerville to any railroad terminus in Missouri, could be run profitably for a less amount than is now paid for a semi-weekly upon the southern route. The route known as the central route which passes through this valley, is the one above all others which will subserve more than any other the convenience and necessities of a large number of inhabitants, and of numerous settlements now springing up along its line, of persons who have been attracted hither by the gold mines of Pike's Peak, and the more recent discoveries of the precious minerals in Carson Valley. It is the one also, as remarked by the Observer which is the shortest and has the fewest difficulties to overcome.—There certainly appears little reason or good sense in our government, paying six hundred thousand dollars per annum for the transportation of the mails across the continent over a route which is at once longer and more difficult to travel, and along which, there is not, we believe, a single settlement from where it leaves Arkansas till it reaches California where for the same or perhaps a less sum the same service might be performed over the central route in less time, and be made withal the object of convenience and protection to the numerous settlements through which it passed and of emigrants in crossing the plains.

Our government and particularly the present administration, appears to act on the policy of the "circumlocution office" described by Dickens where they seek the most round-about method of accomplishing whatever it undertakes, or of studying how not to do any thing. It is to be hoped, however, that the neglect which has been heretofore shown the central, and the evident partiality of the Administration for other routes of less utility and consequence over it, will ere long cease, or, if it does not, that necessity will extort what there has not been the justice and fairness hitherto to render—we mean, of course, the establishment of a semi or tri-weekly mail service across the continent, over the central route.

Notice the advertisement of a Cannon in our paper for taking pictures of the latest style and best quality. If our readers would reflect but for one moment,

"On what slippery ground they tread," they would not neglect the opportunity of preserving to the world, the likeness of their precious and handsome faces.—Let them all call therefore, and be done up in the best style of nature and art by M. Cannon.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN Y. MASON.—Our readers will have learned with deep regret, from the announcement made yesterday under telegraphic head, that the Hon. John Y. Mason, our esteemed Minister at the Court of France, died suddenly in Paris on the 3d inst. The death of Mr. Mason, if not entirely unexpected, will be none the less sensibly felt as a serious loss in the sphere of usefulness which he had latterly filled with so much credit to himself and acceptance to his own government, as also to that near which he was called to reside. It has been the lot of few to occupy official positions more varied and responsible, as few have brought to them a superior ability and dignity.—*Nat. Int. Oct. 22.*

From a later paper we learn that the remains of Mr. Mason have been brought home for interment.

A pretty serious difficulty seems to be arising between the Hon. Alex. P. Walker, formerly editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, now editor of The N. O. Delta, and Mr. John P. Heiss, formerly proprietor of The Delta, and now of The States, the Douglas organ in Washington. Heiss says that while he was proprietor of The Delta he dismissed Walker, because he "detected him in selling the columns of our paper to advance the private interests of other parties, for a consideration, which he put in his own pocket." He also caught Walker, as he says, writing for another journal on the other side in politics. Mr. Walker responds with a denial, and with a clever vituperation of Heiss, who, he says, owes all his success to "the size of his fist, the depth of his chest, the muscle of his arms, the taurine brawn of his neck, and prodigious circumference of his head." In the further course of the controversy, charges of forgery, perjury, and swindling are pretty freely exchanged. That's all at present.

A few nights since, as Mr. Chas. Beatty and sister, of Armstrong township, Pa., were returning home from Shelocta, on horseback, they were chased by a panther, which, coming up with them near a run, sprang on the back of Mr. B.'s horse. The animal plunged violently, and the "varmint," not being able to retain his hold, fell, leaving in the horse's back abundant evidence of the ferocity of the attack. As soon as freed from his assailant, Mr. B. put spurs to his horse, and the girl doing likewise, they were soon beyond reach of his panthership, who, however, still pursued them.

Lines to one who can understand them.

Dear Laura, all your sewing bring
And set you down beside me here,
And listen while a song I sing
Of other days, and other years.

The old beech tree where first we met,
Is standing yet, as firm and true,
As when I swore to ne'er forget
The love which there I vowed to you.

The friends we loved were round us there,
And music sweet was in our ears,
We dreamed not then, that soon despair
Would turn our loving smiles to tears.

But long and bitter years have flown,
Years of parting, and of sorrow,
The friends we loved, are gone, all gone,
And we, too, may go to-morrow.

Then closer draw unto my side,
No harm shall ere befall you here,
And while I clasp my darling bride,
Forgive me if I shed a tear.

A tear, a bright and hallowed tear,
By sorrow rendered doubly pure,
Again to know my Laura near,
And feel she's mine forever more.

O. L. B.
Camp Floyd, U. T.,
Nov. 22d, 1859.

Present condition of the
Mexican Negotiations.

Letter-writers for the Eastern press have so completely muddled the subject of our Mexican relations, by their contrivance of statements, that no reader—unless he has examined the case with the care of a lawyer consulting his brief—can have any idea of the present relative position of the governments of the United States and her sister republic at this time. Whether Mr. McLane has concluded a treaty or not, and if not, what is the difficulty in the way of effecting that result, are points upon which scarce any ordinarily well-informed man could give a definite answer if questioned.—After delving for some hours in this diplomatic chaos, we find the following, apparently to be the vital facts to be elicited therefrom.

Minister McLane, as our readers already know, returned from Mexico early in the month of September. He did not bring a treaty with him, as was erroneously reported at the time, the Juarez government having declined to accept the draft of a convention sent out to our minister from Washington, and which he was instructed to press with all his power. I apprehend that the Liberal Government was quite content with all the stipulations of the proposed treaty, except one conceding to the United States the privilege of landing U. S. troops on Mexican territory, if necessary, to protect the transit routes opened to American capital, enterprise and travel. It was claimed by the Mexican government that a provision of this character infringed the sovereignty and reflected upon the dignity, power or good faith of Mexico. Juarez declared that it would be useless on his part to make such a treaty stipulation, as Congress would be sure to reject it.—The fact is, doubtless, that Juarez has some natural misgivings as to the propriety of letting American troops take possession of Mexican soil foreseeing that the occasion might readily be availed of for practical conquest, whenever the United States Government should choose to have it so.

But the Liberal Government evidenced the fact that its objection was not captious, by declaring its willingness to accept the objectionable clause, with the proviso that the American troops were only to be landed in the event of their being required to do so by the Government of Mexico. This Mr. McLane declined to accept, and there the negotiation ended. All the other points demanded by our Government were conceded—the proposition for a cession of Mexican territory having been abandoned, at last, by Mr. Buchanan, in his latest instructions to Mr. McLane. It certainly was blundering diplomacy which permitted an opportunity to secure so much to pass unimproved. Especially does this appear, when we find how far the Government of Mexico was prepared to go in order to meet our views in the matter of adequate protection to the transit routes.

Mr. McLane urged in favor of the unrestricted privilege of landing troops, that should any difficulty occur on the transits, and the Mexican forces fail for any reason to restore quiet, there would be no time to consult the government and obtain its permission to land troops. In illustration of the necessity that might arise for prompt action, the case of the Panama riot was referred to, in which many American lives were lost, and many shameful robberies were committed by the troops of New Granada, whose government was bound by solemn treaty stipulation to secure safe transit for the passengers and mails from the United States. The Mexican Government proposed to obviate the difficulty by the appointment of commissioners to reside on the transits—especially on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—to give notice of any apprehended difficulty, and take measure for its repression, and also in the event that the native force failed to afford all needed protection, to call upon the American troops for the required aid. To guard against the possible event of the commissioners abusing their positions, and failing, from hostility to the transit company, to interfere when necessary, Mexico proposed that the U. S. States should also appoint a resident commissioner, whose duty it would be to notify the Mexican authorities of the need of protection at any time, and to call upon the United States forces to interpose if the Mexican protection was not promptly afforded. All this, however, was declined by Mr. McLane, whose instructions seem to have left him without discretion, and a mere puppet in the hands of the Presidential wire-puller at Washington.

Thus the matter stands at present—

did at last accounts. It is supposed that if Mr. Buchanan decides to yield the point in regard to landing troops, the negotiation can be promptly renewed at Washington, and conducted to an otherwise satisfactory conclusion. Let us hope that he will have sense enough to embrace the opportunity. If we settle a part of the points now at issue with Mexico, something will have been gained, and the good relations thus commenced will make it easier to obtain what ever else is demanded by justice and sound policy, upon some future occasion. If it is the policy of the United States to encourage the establishment of the Juarez government in Mexico, we ought not insist upon cession of territory, or any other act that would tend to excite popular feeling against the Liberal party.—The disintegration of Mexican territory would assuredly prove the downfall of any Mexican administration assenting to it; and the landing of foreign troops would be regarded with nearly equal dissatisfaction. If we were prepared, by exertion of the strong hand, to force either or both these points upon Mexico, we might carry them; but to expect the Liberal government to yield us peaceably these incidents of conquest, and retain its power to preserve good relations between ourselves and Mexico, or to sustain itself at all, is utterly and absurdly idle.

National Politics at the East.

N. P. Banks, who, on the 19th September, was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of Massachusetts for re-election to the Governorship, is looming up as a Presidential candidate. We learn by private letter, from a well-informed party, that the ex-Speaker has high hopes of receiving the nomination, for which he will probably be supported by all the New England delegates to the Convention. Mr. Sewall is very popular in the Eastern States, but it is claimed that he is only their second choice while Banks is in the field.

The subject of the organization of the next House of Representatives begins to attract considerable attention. Although the Democracy will be decidedly in the minority in the new House, the Republicans have not a majority—the "Americans" from the South holding the balance of power. Under these circumstances, it is probable that another three-cornered fight will occur, similar to that which resulted in the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the 34th Congress, by a plurality vote. The experience of that occasion, doubtless, indicates the policy to be now pursued.—The Republicans need only a few votes to command success. These, we take it for granted, will be secured from among the "Americans," in behalf of a resolution directing an election of Speaker by plurality vote; and that having been effected, the Republican candidate will be chosen.

Among the several gentlemen talked of as the Republican candidate for Speaker, John Sherman, of Ohio, seems to stand foremost. Mr. Sherman is a gentleman of decided ability, great dignity and force of character, and very popular with all who admire a public man of modest demeanor but inflexible will, sterling integrity and a careful regard of the rights, and respect for the views of all who differ with him. A better selection for presiding officer of the House could not be made. It will be remembered that he was a member of the celebrated Congressional Committee sent to Kansas to investigate the troubles in that Territory between the Pro-Slavery and Free State men. In consequence of the ill health of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (the Chairman of that Committee,) the greater part of its active labors devolved upon Mr. Sherman; and the zeal and fidelity which he displayed in the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties then devolving upon him, won him the gratitude of all the Republicans, as well as of the lovers of fair dealing, and opponents of election frauds of every party faith.

Flerk of the House, there are also several candidates, among whom may be named Col. John W. Forney, Editor of the Philadelphia Press, (Douglas Democrat,) Col. Schouler, (Republican,) Editor of the Boston Atlas and Bee, J. C. McKibbin, (Douglas Democrat,) ex-Mr. C. from California, George Harrington, of Georgia, (an admirer and confidant of Mr. Seward,) formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, under Mr. Corwin, and General Cullom, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House during the 34th Congress. If the Southern Americans aid the Republicans to elect their Speaker, they will, of course, be allowed to claim the Clerk—in which event either Cullom or Harrington's chances are decidedly good, unless some new man steps in to beat the field.

The organization of the next House is a matter of large importance in connection with the Presidential campaign, as its control secures to the party having it the appointment of the Standing Committees, who shape the business of Congress to a great extent, and thus render invaluable assistance in making points for the campaign. In this view, the organization of Congress at the approaching session becomes a matter of more than ordinary importance. The chances are that a month will be wasted in efforts to effect it before that end is accomplished.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Bangor Times states that recently a divorce suit was tried at Houlton, in which Mrs. Coolbroth, daughter of Levi Berry, Esq. of Smyrna, was libellant, who sought a separation from her husband on the ground of his drunkenness and cruelty. The libel was alleged in defense, improper conduct on the part of his wife, but without substantiating the same to the satisfaction of the Jury. Mrs. Berry was present during trial, but went home before the verdict was rendered, which, however, she learned by the return of her daughters. Although the verdict was in favor of her daughter, she was so deeply wrought upon by the trial and circumstances of the case, as is supposed that she committed suicide by drowning herself in a brook near the house.

Rapid Growth of San Francisco.

On all sides may be observed the evidences of prosperity and rapid extension of our city. The number of permanent improvements erected during the last eight months, as well as the confidence manifested at the recent real estate sale, sufficiently indicate this. Perhaps it could be adduced that the following facts derived from the Tax Office, in the year 1859, the assessment of San Francisco consisted of a small folio of about 300 pages. At that time the city and 100,000 lots had not been subdivided into lots, and it requires, for the purpose, ten super-royal folio volumes, of which seven contain the names of the owners, description of the property, the amount of the assessments, and the alphabetical index of between five and six hundred names of owners, and five volumes contain the block maps, which give, in the most minute and precise dimensions, a diagram of every piece or parcel of land within the city and county. These, together with a score of field-books, aggregate upwards of 10,000 manuscript pages. The edition of a contemporary journal, (the San Francisco Press,) recently visited San Francisco, and, in the following felicitous expression of commendation, thus describes it:—"There is now here a city whose population embraces about 2,000 acres of land, covered by nearly four hundred streets, taxes on property assessed at about 1,000,000; supporting 28 public schools for the benefit of which it pays 35 cents on each \$100 of property value, besides maintaining many public schools and colleges, dispensing its charity through the medium of nearly 50 benevolent societies of various kinds; containing upwards of 40 societies devoted to religious, literary, commercial, protective, social and medical objects, besides some 50 incorporated companies; boasting 38 churches, synagogues and congregations, protected by a fire department of nearly 800 members, and a system of public water works, issuing 36 different newspapers and periodicals, some of which have a circulation largely, the foundries, machine shops, etc., alone amounting to 200 and employing about 1,000 persons; having in public hospitals, its military organizations, its numerous insurance agencies, its artists, its orators, its eminent lawyers, its merchant princes, its elegant public and private buildings, its lines of steamships, its ocean steamers, and the ten thousand things that make up a great metropolis."

In addition to all this, we can fully add, that San Francisco is now one of the best governed cities in the Union. George Riggs of London, who lately deceased, in his will does not fail to remember the printers with whom his business was so intimately connected. His property was valued at \$70,000, of which he leaves \$12,000 to his wife, \$11,000 to her parties, and a considerable number of small legacies to his assistants and the contributors to his Family Herald, published by him. He bequeaths \$500 to the Printers' Pension Society; to the Printers' Widow and Orphan Fund, \$100; to the Printers' Almshouse Fund, \$100; beside \$100 each to the Servants, Home and Destitute Institution, and a like amount to several hospitals. After these legacies are all paid, he bequeaths the residue of his property to the Printers' Almshouse Society, to be divided among the printers and widows of printers.

SILVER ORE EN ROUTE.—Several loads of silver ore from Carson Valley passed through this place yesterday. We judge from appearances that it was very rich, if weight is an indication. A number of small boxes covered the bottom of the wagon bed, covering a good deal of a six mile team.

We are told that, in a short time, works will be constructed near the mine that will obviate the necessity of sending the rock below.—*Placerville Observer.*

Edward Everett has contributed over \$60,000 to the purchase of Mount Vernon. His Washington oration he has delivered 130 times, in different parts of the Union, yielding about \$50,000. Mount Vernon papers in the N. Y. Ledger, \$10,000 more. He has traveled nearly a thousand miles, paying his own expenses, and paying the proceeds of his lectures to the Mount Vernon fund.

The Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Georgia State Fair to be held in Atlanta from the 24th to the 28th of October.

The Sunday car question has taken a new direction in Pittsburgh. Heretofore it has been a car question, pure and simple; it is now becoming mixed with affidavits, and no less than three affidavits were made on Sunday, at Mayor's office in Pittsburgh, against different citizens, charging them with breach of the Sunday law, in carrying their carriages to be driven through the streets. Among these complained of was the name of the Chief-Justice of the State appears.

Two young men of Newport, Me., are said to have recently tested the fidelity of their rival claims to the hand of the same young lady, by a duel with their muscles. The preliminaries were all arranged and they met by moonlight (Covers) favorite luminary, were told, and stripped to the buff, fought with stand still. They then drew off with pair damages, and recovered with new energy, and did not again separate until one of them, named Ladd, was proclaimed Victor.

As does are said to speak of their tails, would it be proper to call a short tail dog a stump crane.

REPORT

of the Grand Jury of the District of Utah Territory, for the Term, 1859.

To Hon. JOHN CRADLER, Grand Juror, and the undersigned, Grand Jurors, of the U. S. District Court, Second Judicial District of Utah Territory, respectfully submit their report.

The accumulation of offenses, the absence of all recognized courts of justice, have imposed upon the Territory an amount of labor which has been impossible to perform.

Under the instructions of the court, we have, therefore, exercised discretion in the selection of the cases which, in our judgment, most flagrant and demanded immediate investigation, and refer to the future Grand Juries.

We cannot permit the present session to pass, and would leave imperfectly performed, to adjourn without congratulating the citizens of this judicial territory upon the successful organization of a tribunal, that already commands the hearty sympathy and management of every patriotic citizen. Hitherto we have professed the singular anomaly, without aid beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, of a people living under a constitutional government, but any participation in the framing of laws for the protection of personal liberty and property, remote from the seat of government, and the presence of courts or other tribunals for the administration of justice; yet, maintaining our loyalty to the constitution, supporting the same, and promoting the prosperity and wealth of the country.

We can, therefore, with pride and propriety, congratulate the citizens of this district upon this auspicious event in our midst, organization of a court of justice under the immediate protection of the Flag of our Union, that to every citizen in his personal and right of property, and in this congratulation, exists serious causes of public grievance, which urgently demand redress, and to which we fully call attention.

NORMAN THEOCRACY.

First in importance is the condition of antagonism that exists between the citizens of this Territory, and creates an irreconcilable antipathy between them.

Our community is divided into classes—those who receive and the tenets of the Orthodox and the tenets of the Protestant Church, those who hold to the Mormon and the Territorial offices, and now, hitherto have been under control and disposal of the Mormon Church. The political power of the Territory may justly be said, therefore, to have been in the past Theocracy.

The gentiles, so called, apart from the Mormon Church, have been allowed no political influence have exercised no influence in the legislature; and instead of having only found abuse and oppression in the laws enacted by the local legislature. The Mormon domination far exceeds that of others; they reside near the government, and possess every power to perpetrate by force and fraud present Theocratic Tyranny.

condition of things, socially, politically, so oppressive to the citizens of this district, loudly demand redress, and is a rebuke to our boast of equal laws and equal rights.

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS.

Another grievance of paramount importance, and which has retarded the rapid settlement and improvement of this district, is the absence of regular terms of court, and the uniform administration of justice. For long and dreary years we have utterly without any court of law has been a nullity for of an administrative tribunal; people without compass or strength to grope along the path of civilization, and conquering the wilderness and increasing the strength of the nation; guided by their loyalty to the Union, sustained by the long deferred that their repeated petitions eventually be heard, and the wrongs redressed by the present Government.

The seat of justice in this territory, is a nullity for of an administrative tribunal; people without compass or strength to grope along the path of civilization, and conquering the wilderness and increasing the strength of the nation; guided by their loyalty to the Union, sustained by the long deferred that their repeated petitions eventually be heard, and the wrongs redressed by the present Government.

REPORT

of the Grand Jury of the Second District of Utah Territory, September Term, 1859.

Hon. JOHN CRADLEBAUGH:—The undersigned, Grand Jurors, convened for the September Term of the U. S. District Court, for the Second Judicial District of Utah Territory, respectfully submit this for their report:

The accumulation of offences, in the absence of all recognized judicial tribunals, have imposed upon the jury an amount of labor which has been impossible entirely to perform.

Under the instructions of the Court, we have, therefore, exercised a discretion in the selection of those offences which, in our judgment, were most flagrant and demanded immediate investigation, and refer our unfinished business for the consideration of future Grand Juries.

We cannot permit the present occasion to pass, and would leave our duty imperfectly performed, were we to adjourn without congratulating the citizens of this judicial district upon the successful organization of a judicial tribunal, that already commands the hearty sympathy and

management of every patriotic citizen. Hitherto we have presented the singular anomaly, without a parallel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, of a people living under a constitutional government without any participation in the framing of laws for the protection of person, liberty and property, remote from the seat of government and without the presence of courts or other tribunals for the administration of justice; yet, maintaining our loyalty to the constitution, supporting the laws and promoting the prosperity and wealth of the country.

We can, therefore, with special pride and propriety, congratulate the citizens of this district upon such an auspicious event in our midst, as the organization of a court of justice under the immediate protection of the flag of our Union, that will insure perfect and peaceful enjoyment to every citizen in his personal liberty and right of property. In the midst of this congratulation there exists serious causes of public and private grievance, which urgently call for redress, and to which we respectfully call attention.

MORMON THEOCRACY.—First in importance is the social condition of antagonism that distinguishes the citizens of this Territory, and creates an irreconcilable political animosity between them. Our community is divided into two classes—those who receive and practice the tenets of the Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant Churches, and those who hold to the Mormon faith. All political power, the legislature and the Territorial offices, are and have hitherto been under the control and disposal of the Mormon Church. The political power of the Territory may justly be said, therefore, to have been in the past a pure Theocracy.

The gentiles, so called, (those apart from the Mormon Church,) have been allowed no political power, have exercised no influence upon the legislature; and instead protection, have only found abuse and oppression in the laws enacted by the local legislature. The Mormon population far exceeds that of other citizens; they reside near the seat of government, and possess every ability to perpetuate by force and fraud their present Theocratic Tyranny. This condition of things, socially and politically, so oppressive to the people of this district, loudly demands redress, and is a rebuke to our national boast of equal laws and equal liberty.

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS.—Another grievance of paramount importance, and which has greatly retarded the rapid settlement and improvement of this district, is the absence of regular terms of the district court, and the uniform administration of justice. For three long and dreary years we have been without any court of justice; the law has been a nullity for want of an administrative tribunal; and the people without compass or star, have groped along the path of civilization and empire, conquering the wilderness and increasing the substantial strength of the nation, guided alone by their loyalty to the Union and sustained by the long deferred hope that their repeated petitions would eventually be heard, and their grievances redressed by the paternal Government.

The seat of justice in this district is seven hundred miles from the capital of the Territory, the distance is aggravated by difficulty and rugged mountains and great barren deserts, stretching from 114 to 122 lines of longitude. This district is one-third of the entire Territory; hence the right of appeal is a constitutional illusion, and with the presence of a permanent court, substantial justice in many instances can only be attained at the cost of personal impoverishment. These, apart from other detailed reasons should suggest to the serious consideration of Congress amelioration through an amendment to our judicial system.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Another grievance of vast importance is the condition of the Indians, and the absence of adequate military defence for the immigrants, and citizens within the Territory. While ample appropriations have been made by the Government for the subjugation and support of the Indians in the entire Territory, the confidence of Congress has been shamefully abused, and the bounty has been basely squandered, without securing any of the aims and objects of the appropriations. Two thirds of the Indian population reside within this district; they live along the immigrant route; are far more hostile than their more eastern brethren and are constantly outraging property, harassing the settlements and murdering our citizens.

Yet, almost the entire amount of the appropriations hitherto made by Congress has been exhausted in abortive attempts to make reservations, and to conciliate the Indians about Salt Lake, who are already subsidised by the Mormon Church and influence; while this is the case, there has not been a solitary military station established in this district, and scarcely a dollar expended among our Indian tribes. The people in winter, have to support the Indians from charity to prevent starving; and in the summer, have had to do so from necessity, to purchase protection to life and property. At all seasons, citizens passing through, and immigrants to the Territory, are compelled to run a gauntlet through savage and inhuman enemies, ready and seeking to destroy life and property. National reputation and prosperity seem to suggest that for this district there should be created a separate Indian Agency, with an independent appropriation, and that sufficient military stations should be established along the usual line of travel.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.—As a subject of equal importance, we cannot over estimate the vexed question of Territorial jurisdiction, growing out of the disputed boundary between the State of California and this Territory. This matter has been and still is the fruitful source of annoyance and disputation. There is a large extent of territory bordering upon the eastern boundary of California, rich in population, mineral and agricultural wealth, over which up to the present time, there has been exercised no recognized local authority. For this reason, criminals, charged with grave offences have escaped conviction; crime has been boldly committed without fear of accusation, and valuable property has remained without assessment and taxation. It is not less important to the peace of our community, than for the preservation of friendly relations between the State of California and this Territory, that Congress should create a commission to survey and establish a boundary line as early as is practicable.

MORMON OUTRAGES.—We further make special reference to the following grievances, which are as disgraceful to the age of our country as they are oppressive to us:

The Mormon people are at present bitterly hostile to the government of the United States; are in the constant practice of violating the Organic Act, and commit daily outrages upon the persons and liberty of American citizens.

They make and unmake laws *ad libitum*, without regard to the Constitution, and commit murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority, and in contempt of law. They not only disable the federal courts by refusing and neglecting to provide means for the sustenance of the courts, but they trample upon the law, deride the federal judges and resist the executive officers. In their legislature they make purely special laws, and in violation of the Constitution. In their administration of law they screen crime and oppress the right, by disfranchising and murdering individuals, merely for being American citizens.

They prostitute their own females and have debauched helpless American women; and with systematic barbarity, have incited the Indian savages to attack and murder large bodies of unprotected people. We might prolong this detail of infamy and crime to the end of the catalogue of offences did time permit, or if it were necessary to show the necessity of some immediate and adequate protection by Congress.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

Whether this security can best be had in the creation of a new territory, or of an independent judicial district, with the right to appeal to the U. S. circuit court of California, we leave to the wiser counsels of the paternal government. In view, however, of the dissimilar tastes and interests, and of the discordant sentiments, religious and political, of the people, and of the outrages above enumerated, we submit that the best interests of the government in this Territory imperatively require some remedial legislation on the part of Congress.

RESOURCES.—Our vast and fertile plains, our fruitful pastures and teeming herds, the wonderful extent and unparalleled richness of our mines, already surround us with enviable advantages and attract the attention of neighboring communities. Our present prospects are only prophetic of our future prosperity, and our speedy attainment to a high position in the rank of sister States.

Our wealth is not only rapidly increasing with the cultivation of our fields, the increase of our herds and the development of the mines, but it is reasonable to predict that within the next twelve months we will have a population of American citizens sufficient to justify our admission forthwith in the sisterhood of States, and thus complete the chain of civilization, religion and liberty that now reaches from the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, and endeavors to bind the continent in one unbroken line.

As a subject of local importance, we would suggest the necessity, in the absence of sufficient county organizations, that an appropriation be made for the erection of public buildings, and to pay the Marshal, Clerk and other Territorial Officers.

In conclusion, we express our thanks for the uniform courtesy of the court and its officers, and especially to Wellington Stewart, District Attorney, for his ability and industry in ministering to the performance of our labors.

We respectfully submit the above and ask to be discharged.

A. S. Dorsey, For'n. Wm. H. Carey, J. J. Coddington, J. M. Herring, I. Mott, Saml. Best, M. Bordeaux, R. Adams, B. G. Mast, J. Howary, George Hunt, A. L. Greenleaf

Late and Interesting Intelligence from the Washoe Mine.—Mr. F. J. Hughes arrived in this city Oct. 25th, from the new mining region in Washoe valley. He left Virginia town last Saturday morning. Mr. Hughes furnished us a full and interesting description of the new diggings, and the operations now in progress there. His account is tinged with enthusiasm, but after making all due allowance for the excited state of feeling prevalent in the mines, and in which he probably participates, his narrative is well calculated to excite the attention and wonder of our readers.

Mr. Hughes went to Virginia town, the locality of the richest discoveries, in June last, and remained there until the close of last week, so that his opportunities of observation have been ample. The existence of silver in that region was discovered by three men, who were working a good claim in Six-Mile canyon, in June of the present year. Following their surface diggings, they at length struck the gold lead consisting of a black soil without lustre, so rich that portions of it yielded \$80 to the pan. They found a pocket, as it is there called, filled with black metal, from which they made \$100 per day with a rocker. A number of Mexican miners from Sanora examined the tailings or refuse dirt, and informed the miners that they were throwing away two dollars of silver for each one of gold that they collected. A company of three or four Mexicans commenced working these "tailings"

for the silver, and for some time collected from \$300 to \$400 per day. About two months ago Judge Walsh took one ton of the black metal in which the silver occurred to San Francisco, in order to procure a reliable assay. The result was from \$900 to \$5,000 per ton, according to the parts of the mine from which the specimens were taken. It is a remarkable property of this "black metal," that it decomposes and becomes soft from exposure, to such a degree that it can even be crushed between the fingers. The claim had in the meantime been divided into six shares, two to each of the original parties. Comstock sold his for \$5,500, and McLaughlin his portion for \$5,000. Riley is now the only one of the original parties interested in the lead, and he has refused—so Mr. Hughes says—\$40,000 for his share. Judge Walsh owns two-sixths, and is said to have been offered \$60,000 for half his interest.

Mr. Hughes has with him a mass of silver mixed with gold, weighing 47 ounces, and valued at \$2 per ounce. This bar was obtained from one arroba, or 25 pounds of the tailings before spoken of. Could this be taken as a fair sample of the whole it would indicate the astonishing result of a mass of refuse dirt, from which the gold had been extracted by the ordinary process, worth four dollars to the pound. The ledge in the Comstock claim has two leads of gold and one of silver ore. The gold rock has been proved by the ordinary test to be worth from \$5,000 to \$2,500 per ton. The silver lead consists of the black metal which is stated to produce \$5,000 to the ton, in the proportion of 46 of silver to 4 of gold. The gold leads are from five to nine feet thick, and the dip of the gold bearing rock is about 80 degrees, or nearly perpendicular. The entire ledge is between 15 and 20 feet wide. The silver vein is from 6 to 24 inches wide. The deposits are at Virginia town, which is twenty miles from Carson Valley, 15 from Carson City, and about 160 from Sacramento. There is a ledge of gold rock near Washoe lake which is said to have yielded \$2,100 in gold to the ton.

Besides the principal deposit of silver, referred to in Mr. Hughes' narrative, he relates that more than twenty other veins have been opened in the vicinity, and are now in the process of development. It is thought that they extend all the way from Honey Lake to Walker river. The prospecting generally reveal gold on the surface; the silver appears eight or ten feet below. The most magnificent deposit of gold ever discovered, in this continent or in the world, is represented to have been opened at Gold Hill, in a canyon, or rather valley, one and a half miles from Virginia town. The hill is isolated from the mountain spurs, to which it probably once belonged, and is properly a mound about 60 feet high, 5,000 feet long by 2,000 feet wide. It is traversed by veins of auriferous quartz, partly decomposed, yielding from \$500 to \$2,500 to the ton. This enormous mass of wealth was discovered by a whiskey-drinking character from Virginia, in honor of whom the neighboring village has been named. It is computed that this fortunate person has expended within two months eight or ten thousand dollars in the purchase of his favorite fluid, for the consumption of himself and his friends. This fact is considered interesting, as tending to prove the wealth of the country and the thirst of the inhabitants.

There are now 18 astraas in operation at Virginia town, and 8 or 9 at Gold Hill. Many more are in course of erection. Lumber is scarce in the Washoe region, on account of the distance over which it must be drawn, and the incapacity of the mills to supply the demand, suddenly increased as it has been, by the rush of population caused by the opening of the mines. The nearest timber, suitable for lumbering purposes, is fifteen miles from the mines, and the mills, which can be relied upon for a supply, are twenty-five miles distant. The price of lumber at Virginia town is \$50 per thousand. The habits of the people are necessarily nomadic and sporadic. They live in tents, as many of them as can secure that accommodation; those who cannot, sleep in haystacks. When meals can be had, they are furnished at the reasonable price of 75 cents each.

About 80 tons of silver has already been sent to San Francisco, or is on the way hither; and Mr. Hughes passed almost 100 teams going out with provisions and general supplies. The price of freight has been raised

to 10 cents per pound or \$200 per ton from Placerville; but the silver ore is brought this way for half that rate. The rush to the mines is so great, that a daily line has been arranged for. On the day on which he arrived at Placerville, six full stage loads of passengers had been engaged for the next trip.

Mr. Hughes states that ten feet claims are selling at from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each. He states that the favorite domicile is the wagon; all sleep in these who can get them, and the rest manage as already stated, to sleep in board-shanties, haystacks, tents etc.

Mail Routes.—An increase of service upon the overland mail route to Placerville, is called for by all parties and sections, both of California and the East. The foolish prejudice that has so long existed against this route, is happily giving way to a correct appreciation of its merits. There are now large settlements along it, that require daily or semi-weekly intercourse with each other, or with the States at its extremities. Since the establishment of the overland mails, great changes have taken place. Settlements, however, have not followed the stage lines as we anticipated they would. This, we think, is owing to the general impression among the people, and also among the contractors themselves, of the impropriety of the routes selected, and their want of permanency. Should a line be established by the most direct course through the settlements of the Kansas gold mines, Camp Floyd and Carson Valley, to Placerville, such a confidence in its stability would obtain, that every available spot of ground where a home could be made, would soon be occupied by thrifty farmers, and a chain of settlements would spring up that would become an additional support to such line. A tri-weekly mail from Placerville to any railroad terminus in Missouri, could be run profitably for a less amount than now paid for a semi-weekly upon the southern line. During the past summer a stage for passengers and express has been running from Western Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, without a subsidy from Government; upon this side, a tri-weekly stage line is in successful operation, crossing the Sierra Nevada, receiving only a nominal sum from the P. O. Department; upon this the travel is so great that its necessities require the establishment of a daily line. Thus it will be seen, that upon the Central Route, stage lines are required from place to place, and run with or without the aid of Government; and that the Central is the route best adapted by nature and circumstances for quick, cheap and safe overland communication between the States of the Atlantic and the Pacific. We long since mentioned the route via the Kansas gold mines and Camp Floyd to Carson Valley and Placerville, this being the one now usually referred to as the Central. It is the shortest, passes through the most important settlements, and the best agricultural lands, the most feasible passes in the mountains, avoids the hostile and untamable Indians, and is the route chosen by the people of the Pacific coast as the line of the Pacific Railroad. With all these advantages, a stage line could not fail of success if properly established. —Observer, Placerville, Cal.

The New-York correspondent of *The N. O. Crescent* thinks that the Hon. W. C. Rives of Va. has a chance of being nominated as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, and of being elected.

The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Willard Salisbury of Delaware; James W. Grimes of Iowa; Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky; Kinsley S. Bingham of Michigan; John C. Ten Eyck of New-Jersey; Thomas Bragg of North Carolina; Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island; A. O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee; J. W. Hemphill of Texas.

VALUABLE DIRT.—Land on Broadway, New York, 100 feet in depth, is worth at the present time about \$40 for each one-sixteenth part of an inch; \$80 per quarter inch; \$330 per entire inch; \$4,000 per foot; \$100,000 for a decently fronted foot; \$250,000 for a moderate show, and about \$1,000,000 for a "splurge"

RUFUS CHOATE'S L

This rare collection of books is now in the hands of the publisher, and will be offered at public sale 18th inst. The list embraces many volumes. It is such a man of his varied tastes as would be likely to him. There are nineteen atlases in it. All kinds of reference abound, among the way, are one Worcester Webster's dictionaries, large number of Bohn's publications are included. The head of Cicero are to lots, one of them being Aristotle, eighteen to Homer, twenty-five to Homer. Of works, like those of the statisticians, the British essayists like the Edinburgh Review, the Parliamentary Debates of Congress, etc., there variety. Many rare books draw out the curious in that as a London edition of Sir History of the World, 1677; Cotton Mather's History, 1702; a rare edition of etc. Many of the edition very best attainable, and some binding. Mr. Choate of reading was extremely we turn over the leaves of logue, the eye catches "Joe Miller," "Hugh Miller's Church History," and The auction sale will attract attendance, and, doubtless, successful.—Boston Cor. of Cal.

There is this difference between hatred and pity—pity is thing often avowed, but seldom, if ever, avowed.

"I say, friend, you is a little contrary, is he not?" "No sir-ee!" "What makes him stop?" "Oh, he's 'traid someb 'whoa,' and he shan't hear."

Mr. Comofort, ex-President, is in Paris, on a trip to Germany, and perhaps Russia.

DIED.—At Camp Floyd, on Thursday, 24th, 1859, Charles McFarland, a citizen of Railroad, Cabot & Co., and in the house of Robert Campbell & Louis.

TAKE NOTICE.—We hereby forewarn against the purchase of a certain note dated at Illinois, on the 26th day of May, for the sum of three thousand and the costs of collection, signed by us, and is made in order of Peter Schutler, but the ratification thereof having failed, we intend to pay the same.

C. A. PERR Salt Lake City, U. T., Nov. 30, 1859. 3-1f

Awarded a First and Prize.—Just arrived from California, large quantity of superior CASES, CHEMICALS, I have now Chemicals many actually justly celebrated for making the BEST AMBROTYPE. In San Francisco, by which I am introduced.

PICTURE.—of the best quality, warranted to reflect brilliancy without change. Union Cases, double and single, quad and single. Paper Mache, Monochrome Cases. Call and see me. All sold over Taylor & Sons, bet 3-1f

STEPHEN DEWOLF ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Will attend per minute to collecting business entrusted to his care. OFFICE—the one formerly occupied by Smith, Esq., one door east of Green's store. 2-1f

\$500 REWARD.—STOLEN from the Western Station, forty-five miles east of City, Utah Territory, October 23rd, 1859, head of mules, branded.

MAH.—on the neck. Five of them were killed on the left shoulder, and ten of them right shoulder. ALSO, one dark from gray horse, on the left, and X on the right, above reward will be given for the delivery of the above named animals to the Station at reasonable compensation for the mile.

PROCLAMATION.—G. S. L. City, October 29, 1859. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH. The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah will hold its session at the Social Hall in Great Salt Lake City, on the 1st day of December, 1859, which will be the 36th session of the Assembly at its last session approved by me.

A. C. W. Governor of Utah.

FROM FIRST PAGE.]

question. I will here
up my conclusions:
California has still great need
us, educated, energetic
One hundred thousand
ese would find homes and
here. Of course, I would
woman to pitch into such
ity devoid of the protection
es or trusted friends; but
can teach, manage a dai-
ouse, &c., and do not fancy
work degrading, are still
needed here. House ser-
and \$20 to \$30 per month;
male workers in other ca-
e paid in proportion. For
e, capable young woman,
a married sister or trusted
e, and who is not detained
by strong natural ties, I
ere is no better country

farmers, who have consider-
able, but especially those who
the dairy business, and
ies who can and will ren-
ficient help in it, can also
re. The naked facts that,
eat now sells for \$1 per
ner brings 50 and cheese
er pound, are enough to
dairy farming is profitable.
grazing country is found
east, but it is all good for
understand it, and are
grow feed for a part of
Bees do far better here
here, are worth \$100 per
good property at that—
ing is still profitable;
ing will always be. I be-
ing, energetic, intelligent
th a good wife and \$2,000
do as well in California
ce, in spite of the horrible
land-tiles. Buy no tract
he title is at all doubtful,
can buy all the conflicting
pay higher for good land
and, as to the ownership
here is no dispute. Such
times be found; if settlers
g to pay for this rather
uncertainties at lower rates,
e far better for them.
ot think it advisable for
a, or any others, to come
ting to "make their pile,"
to the East. The chances
his, always doubtful, have
ed to exist. No more mer-
clerks are wanted; and of
o come hereafter, nine-
go back disappointed and
ed, or stay here paupers.
sold in California at as
rates, all thing consider-
ew England or New York,
are quite sellers enough
es for "big strikes" in the
few, and greenhorns can-
them. Mining is reduced
ness, and one, at best, no
the average, than other
The men who dig the gold
y but a small share of it.
ve the chances of gold-dig-
e who understand it.
bor for wages, it is gen-
paid here—say from \$25
mouth, beside board, and
anics still higher. But
is precarious, whether in
re shy of hiring at high
en wheat brings but \$1
l. I cannot consider it
man's while to risk the
a passage hither for the
getting employment by the
he experiment will usually
comes to. If you come to
at all, come to stay; and
else will you find a little
e desirable than here.—
00, well applied, may, with
ndustry and frugality, place
on the high road to inde-

steamship's shrill pipe
ing that I must be up and
had ardently hoped and
to return by the Butterfield
Mail via Los Angeles,
as, Tucson, El Paso, &c.,
as not to be. These pes-
ils, which are the scourge
overland comers to Cali-
bid it. I have no choice
rn by way of the Isthmus,
wait no longer. And so
od steamer Golden Age,
m her mooring, I wave to
and generous friends in
—whose number I trust
is not tended to diminish—
and hearty adieu!

H. G.

has been the companion
6,000 years, and has only
e of his vices; that is, to
e of his species when he
in trouble.

Love and Sorrow.

Love once built a summer bower,
Filled with golden treasure;
"Here," he said, "come shine or shower,
I will pass my leisure.
Care and grief, with brow severe,
Never more shall enter here,
And no winter in my year
Shall disturb my pleasure."

But, alas! as Time flew by,
Love, by sameness haunted,
Pined for want of sympathy,
Sighed for something wanted.
Pleasure's debt was hard to pay,
Constant light obscured his way,
Weary grew the summer day,
In that bower enchanted.

Wasting thus in lonely pride,
Lo! a stranger sought him;
Walking sadly by his side,
To the world she brought him.
To the world of grief and care,
To the healthy open air,
And to pathways bleak and bare,
Where this truth she taught him:

"Sorrow is my name," she said;
"Thou my strength must sorrow:
Tears to-day like rain-drops shed
Feed the flowers to-morrow."
Since that time the world can prove
In a magic round they move;
Sorrow purifying love,
Love consoling sorrow.
—Charles Mackay.

wooing the Widow.

In a bower a widow dwelt,
At her feet three lovers knelt;
Each adored the widow much,
Each essayed her heart to touch;
One had wit, and one had gold,
One was cast in beauty's mould;
Guess which was it won the prize—
Tongue, or purse, or handsome eyes?

First began the handsome man,
Peeping proudly o'er her fan,
Red lips and white his skin,
Could such beauty fail to win?
Then stepped forth the man of gold,
Cash he counted, coin he told;
Wealth the burden of his tale,
Could such golden projects fail?

Then the man of wit and sense,
Wood he with his eloquence:
Now she heard him with a sigh,
Then she blushed, scarce knowing
why;
Then she smiled, hear him speak,
Then a tear was on her cheek;
Beauty vanish, gold depart,
Wit hath won the widow's heart.

A Terrible Revenge.

[From Once a Week.]

Of our pleasant party at the Elms
last Christmas, Kate O'Hara was
the beauty, far away. I remember
our silence of admiration as she came
into the drawing-room just before
dinner was announced (for your pri-
ma dona does not care to enter until
the house is full,) and the great sen-
sation her arrival made, though she
could not have approached more quietly
or meekly if she had been the
cat. Half-a-dozen young ladies who,
before her advent, looked pretty
enough, suddenly became quite un-
interesting to a corresponding num-
ber of bachelors, and even we mar-
ried gentlemen paused a while in
our talk of short-horns to steal an
admiring glance. We had resumed
our bovine conversation, and were
diverging, if I remember aright, in
the direction of the Prince Consort's
pigs, when my wife came up to me
and whispered:

"That's little Kate O'Hara!"

Why did my cheek glow and my
heart throb? Why did the name of
one whom I had not seen since she
was a little child recall at once the
crowning happiness and chief confu-
sion of my life?

It shall be told, terribly, anon.

The six bachelors "entered them-
selves" immediately for the O'Hara
stakes," as one of them was subse-
quently pleased to designate the
dreaming of Love's young dream;
and two of them—a middy and an
under-graduate—got the start, and
made the running at the most reck-
less pace I ever saw. Indeed, the
sailor proposed on the third evening,
and was declined with such good-na-
tured cheerfulness that he seemed
rather to be pleased than otherwise;
whereas the collegian, who was of a
poetical turn, took his refusal, the
day following, very seriously to heart,
and passed the remaining part of his
visit in sorrow and the shrubberies.
Two other competitors, unattached
(except to Kate,) were disposed of
at an archery ball; and the race then
lay between Charley Northcote, cap-
tain of hussars, and Philip Lee, cu-
rate.

It was a grand set-to—"hands up,"
I can tell you. If Charley had the
handsomest face, and, playing with a
bullet pendent from his watch-chain,
but which had previously resided in
his leg, could talk of the time "when
I was in the Crimea," Philip had the
more intellectual expression, and had
won at Oxford the undergraduate's
"blue ribbon"—the Newgate prize
for English verse. Charley, it is
true, when we were skating on the

lake, produced upon the ice such
wondrous "eagles" as Audubon never
dreamed of; but he was, on the
other hand, the first to own, when
the frost broke up, that, "in a really
good thing with hounds, there was
not one of them could catch the par-
son." For Philip, tho' he did not
hunt in his own parish, could "go
like a bird" out of it, whenever he
could get a mount.

On the night before our party sepa-
rated, we had a grand performance
of charades, and, in the last of these
the Rev. Mr. Lee had won immense
applause as a ferocious captain of
banditti, acting with the greatest en-
thusiasm, and having composed for
himself, with the co-operation of a
cork, a pair of mustaches which ri-
valled Charley's. We were to ap-
pear at supper in our charade cos-
tumes, and were waiting the an-
nouncement of that refection, when
I noticed an extraordinary phenom-
enon which caused me instantly and
earnestly to whisper to Miss O'Hara,
"I have something to say to you—
Come at once."

We passed unnoticed from the
crowded drawing-room into the li-
brary, still littered with our theatri-
cal properties. Seizing a dagger,
and assuming a characteristic scowl
(I was attired as a brigand's assis-
tant,) I bade her "listen!" And she
(I see her now in her pretty hat and
cloak, for she had represented in our
last scene the young English countess
stopped by the robbers,) ever ready
for burlesque and mirth—as she sup-
posed all this to be—made answer
solemnly:

"Say on."

"Twelve years ago, Catherine O'-
Hara, I wooed and won in the home
of your childhood the lady who is
now my wife. On a sweet summer's
eve I told my love, sitting under an
acacia, and upon a garden-seat the
property of your respected sire—
Hard by, you, then a little child,
were swinging in a swing. Those
same long silken Irish lashes droop-
ed over those deep blue eyes, and
we never dreamed that you took note
of us, sealing, in the usual manner,
our vows of mutual love. Judge,
then, how intense our agony, how
complete and awful our abasement,
when as we rejoined the festive
throng for coffee, you cried aloud for
all to hear:

"Oh, mamma! those two did so
kiss each other, when I was swing-
ing in the elm!"

"For twelve years, Kate O'Hara,
the memory of that humiliation has
troubled my indignant soul; but at
last I am avenged—look here!"

I held before her one of the hand-
looking-glasses which lay on the table
near, and she was preparing to say
something in the dramatic style, as
she snatched it from me with the
proud air of a tragedy queen, when
her eye caught the reflection of her
face, and in a moment that fair coun-
tenance was blanched and pale, and
she stood, with her head drooping,
speechless. For upon her lip, read-
er, she saw, as I had seen, the cer-
tain sign and trace that, in some ob-
scure corner behind the scenes, the
race had been decided for the "O'-
Hara Stakes," and that the Brigand
Lee had won.

"Kate," I said, "you cannot be
vexed with me, for I congratulate
you with all my heart. May you be
as happy, dear girl, with our friend
the Robber as 'those two have been
happy, as you saw 'so kissing one
another,' under those silken
lashes as you sat swinging in the
elm."

A Council of Ministers of the
Christian Baptist persuasion was held
at Warren, on Wednesday, to inves-
tigate the following charges made
against the Rev. S. K. Sweetman
of Boston, Mass.: The publication
of an unclerical pamphlet; making
false representations to a Bristol
church, in order to hurry it into a
bargain; borrowing a shirt and not
returning it; sermon-stealing, and
advertising for a wife while his third
one was still living.

A Mr. West of Bradford, N. H.,
has been mulcted in the sum of \$400
for breaking a promise of marriage
made to a Lowell widow. Both of
the susceptible parties have seen up-
ward of fifty Summers.

A London journal, discussing
American politics, has the following
valuable information:
"The Presidential nominations form
the chief topic of conversation in Amer-
ica. There are three candidates in the
field—Wire, Douglas, and Bolts. At
the last accounts Bolts was a little
ahead."

Your Baby.

BY SPENCER W. CONE.

Out of all the little people
That you know,
Great folks' children, poor folks' babies,
High or low;
Big or little, blondes, brunettes,
Dark eyed beauties, blue eyed pets;
Or the ugliest of abortions
With pug-noses for their portions—
Noses pug for facial handles,
Hair that curls like pounds of candles—
Out of all the little people

You can bring,
Nine miles round, from any steeple,
In a ring—
Did you ever see a darling
Whom its "ma" like Hotspur's starling,
With unending iteration,
Didn't say beat all creation
Into bits?

No, ma'am—no, sir—miss or master—
Never came such sad disaster
Not one horrid doubt would cast her
Into fits.

Don't you pity Mrs. Snivins?
Don't you feel for Mrs. Bivins?
Snivins' baby has red hair;
Bivins' squints, I do declare.

Did you ever?
But my baby—oh, the precious!
Ain't she perfectly delicious?
Papa's nose and mamma's eyes;
And so good: she never cries—
Never! never!!

This, and nothing more, my moral,
(And with it who dares to quarrel?)
Babies are to woman given
By the special grace of heaven,
And that alone;
By divine interposition,
To compel from her admission
That one perfect thing there may be,
Yes, a baby! Hum! what baby?
Wretch!—her own.

The Kennebec Journal says that a few
years since the wife of the then American
Minister to England received from a
friend in New-England a box of Autumn
leaves, selected for their beauty and
their variety of tints. The lady wore
them as ornaments, and they attracted
much attention, and were greatly ad-
mired by the English people. Since this,
these leaves have been in demand there,
and every Autumn packages of them
are sent over in the steamer, and flash
their in the high circles of London.

Mayor Mayo, the "pet of the 7th," of
Richmond, Va., has hit upon a novel
and original expedient for securing
vigilance from his night police. It is
no less a scheme than offering a premium
of \$10 for every officer's baton presented
in the morning, and which can be shown
to have been taken while its proper
possessor was asleep.

A lady came near losing her life by a
singular accident, in Louisville, while
riding in a buggy. One end of a scarf,
which she wore around her shoulders,
blew off, and was caught in the spokes
of one of the rapidly revolving wheels
of the vehicle, and wound up in such a
manner as to draw her neck down to the
wheel, choking her severely.

Mr. Clay, in a speech May 10,
1848, upon the question of the power of
Congress relative to the territories, said:
"That the true principle for Congress,
in all future time, is to abstain from all
legislation upon the subject of slavery in
the territories."

LAST TRAIN, AND
BEST GOODS!

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS
WISH to call attention to their large
assortment of Merchandise,
now offered for sale at the Store house
recently occupied by C. H. BASSETT.
The people of this City and the pub-
lic generally are assured that Our Stock
of Goods CAN NOT be surpassed in this
market, either for QUALITY OR CHEAP-
NESS.

We have the Best Variety and
the LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
FINE

DRESS GOODS
ever opened in this City.
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
CHAMBRAYS,
JACONET AND
SWISS MUSLINS,
CRINOLINE,
CHALIS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
AND ALL SORTS OF TRIMMINGS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS,
and every variety of
LADIES' GOODS,
CLOTHS, SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
CORDUOYS, BOOTS AND
SHOES,
HATTS AND
CAPS, AND
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.
A full list of Yankee notions.
Don't forget Good and Cheap.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS
1-tf.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
OUTFITTING GOODS GENERALLY.
AT
G. S. L. City, Camp Floyd,
Fort Bridger, Fairfield, and
Millersville.
The attention of the public is invited
to their stock on hand, and to arrive.
1-tf

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

GOODS AT COST!

THE undersigned beg leave to in-
form the Public that they will be received
in fifty one wagon loads of Goods on or about the
17th inst., comprising an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Groceries, Hats & Caps
Clothing, &c.,
which, together with their well-selected Stock on
hand, they will sell, at their store in this city,
of the piece or package, at COST and TWENTY
cents freight.
The attention of Country Dealers and those desir-
ous of purchasing their family supplies is called
to the fact that this stock is sold in the most
liberal manner on the 1st of April above.
1-tf
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

Ho! for America!!

WEEKLY PASSENGER LINE!

Fare Reduced!

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS!
COACHES leave Salt Lake City for the Joseph
States every Friday morning—for St. Joseph,
Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas.
Passengers taken at the reduced price of \$175.
Meals furnished at the different stations at REA-
SONABLE RATES.
No responsibility assumed for baggage.
For passage, apply to Miller, Russell & Co., Salt
Lake City. n36-tf

George Cronyn & Co.
HAVING purchased the well-selected
stock of H. S. Kidder & Co., consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.,

beg leave to say they have now opened the goods
at
George Cronyn's Old Stand,
near Bishop Hunter's, and offer them at retail—
they assure the public they have put prices at a low
figure.
You are invited to call and examine.
The stock consists in part of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Oils, Turpentine,
Alcohol,
Window Glass,
Hay and Manure Forks,
Shovels, Spades,
Scythes and Snaths,
Cotton Yarn,
Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Terms cash, or ready pay. Produce of all kinds
1-tf

To the Traveling Public.
STAGE, LIVERY AND EXPRESS
NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform the inhabitants of this City and
Camp Floyd, that he has now in successful opera-
tion a daily line of stages running from Salt Lake
City to Camp Floyd, and from Camp Floyd to Salt
Lake City, leaving each point punctually at 8 a. m.,
and arriving at 4 p. m.
He has now four changes of horses on the road,
also good and commodious Coaches, and careful driv-
ers; therefore he feels warranted in saying that he
can carry passengers through in six hours.

LIVERY NOTICE.
He will be ready to receive horses on Livery May
10th, by the day, week, or month, at his new Stable,
in Salt Lake City, on the most reasonable terms.
Horses and Carriages to let at all hours, night
or day.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.
He will run an Express, in connection with his
stage, between Camp Floyd and Salt Lake City.
No letters will be received or carried, by him, except
the postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.
All passengers' baggage, weighing over 40 pounds
will be charged at the rate of 8 cents per pound.
All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken
for 50 cents each.
All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 8
cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any
Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of prop-
erty whatever, except receipted for by his agents
at each end of the route.
A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly
solicited.
Office in Salt Lake City, next door to the Post Of-
fice.
1-tf
PARMENIO A. JACKMAN,
Proprietor.

NEW GROCERY STORE
OPENED.

One Door North of Nixon's.
To the citizens of Utah.—Call and
see at the new grocery store, one door above
Nixon's Store, if HORD & DICKSON are not selling
everything in the Grocery line
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

We have now opened and ready for sale, whole-
sale or retail, one of the best selected stock of
STAPLE GROCERIES

ever brought to this market, consisting in part of
the following articles:—
Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried apples, soap, can-
dles, molasses, starch, pepper, spice, alum, copperas,
saltpetre, madder, indigo, powder, lead, shot, cap-
sules, vanilla, ginger, cloves, mustard, cassia, saucers
of every kind, brandy, fruit, favoring extracts,
matches of every kind, nuts of all kinds, brook-
resin, cotton and hemp twines, pipes and stems, smok-
ing and chewing tobacco, nutmegs and cloves,
pickles, snuff of ten kinds, blanching and brushes, per-
fumes of every kind, and many other things too
sedulous to mention.

We will sell all of the above articles at as low fig-
ures as any house in Salt Lake City, and every thing
alike, not one high and another low.
We also have a lot of Ames' celebrated sugar cure
Hams, put up expressly for this market.
Come with the cash and see our goods, and we
will sell you purchase.
We also wish to purchase a few hundred good
oxen.
1-tf
HORD & DICKSON.

NEW GOODS.

WE would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Salt Lake City and Val-
ley that we are now receiving and opening, next
door north of Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, and at
Camp Floyd, our large stock of Merchandise, which
has been selected with great care, expressly for this
market, and which we are determined to sell as low
as any house in the City.

We would say to Ladies that we have a large
stock of Dress Goods, suitable to their wants, and
which we would be pleased to have them call and
examine.
40-tf
DYER, BRO., & CO.

100 COOK STOVES for sale
by 40-tf DYER, BRO. & CO.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON, for
sale by 40-tf DYER, BRO. & CO.

WE have 150 yoke of CATTLE
to sell or exchange for Country Produce.
40-tf
DYER, BRO. & CO.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, and
especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme
Court. He will give efficient attention to all pro-
fessional engagements.
OFFICE—One door North of Post Office, Great
Salt Lake City. 1-tf

Hockaday & Barr,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS,Have opened in their
NEW STORE ROOMON MAIN STREET,
A large Assortment ofMERCHANDIZE,
Specially selected for this market.Liberal discounts made to
Country merchants. 1-tfDRUGS! CHEMICALS!
PERFUMERIES.Spring & Summer Trade of 18-
59.ALEX. LEITCH,
MARBLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE
STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.TAKES pleasure in inviting atten-
tion to his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PUKE RE-AGENTS, AND
PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS

of which he has a very full and varied stock,
and of the best and purest quality. He will
direct attention to the Profession in those
cases where it is necessary to use the most
valuable and reliable.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
selected with care, and made by the most
reliable manufacturers, and with all the latest im-
provements.
He would commend to the notice of those in want
of

TOILETTE ARTICLES,
including every variety, English and French, to be
of a sort of

PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS.

He has replenished his latest shipment with a
large supply of the choicest
BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.
And is also prepared to fill all orders for
Congress and other Mineral Waters.

He is the sole Agent for St. Louis.
His stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and
DRESSING CASES is large, and has been selected
with care, and made by the most reliable
manufacturers, and with all the latest im-
provements.
PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, AND
THE PLAINS.

1-tf
L. & A. CARR
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
149 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all the
usual articles of Stationery, including
pencils, pens, ink, blotting paper, and
all the latest improvements in
writing materials, &c., now in use, which they offer at
the LOWEST PRICES.

Foreign and
DOMESTIC
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
PRINTING
AND WRITING
PAPER.

Has been selected with the greatest care, and
equal to any in the West. Having an
EXTENSIVE BINDERY,
Attached to their establishment, they are prepared
to execute all kinds of Blank Books, and
all the latest improvements, at the shortest notice.

GERARD B. ALLEN. OLIVER B. FULTON.
FULTON IRON WORKS

Second & Carr Sts., St. Louis.
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO.
MANUFACTURE High and Low
pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, and
all kinds of Machinery, and
Lard Screw and Brass and Iron Castings of all
kinds, and all the latest improvements in
the Art.

NOTICE.
We have taken the house form-
erly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dyer,
at Camp Floyd, it will in future be well supplied
with a good assortment of goods, and one of the best
will be here all the time. Our friends will please
call and see us.
39-tf
GILBERT & GERRISH

THE Copartnership heretofore ex-
isting between the undersigned at CAMP
FLOYD, is hereby dissolved by mutual con-
sent, Dyer, Bro., & Co., at Camp Floyd are authorized
to settle their business.
1-tf
R. H. DYER
GILBERT & GERRISH

WANTED:
A FEW good Males in exchange
for good Working Cattle. Apply to
GILBERT & GERRISH.

WORK CATTLE
100 Yoke of Work Cattle in
good working condition for sale
at 1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH

100 WAGONS
JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STATES
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ON LARGE STOCK
OF

Dry Goods,
Liquors,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Outfitting Goods,
Harness,
Saddles,
Bridles,
and all kinds of
Country Produce.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and
we would call the attention of Country Merchants
and large dealers generally to the above, as we will
offer them such inducements as will enable them to
make satisfactory purchases.

ALSO,
75 light Chicago WAGONS; 300 large AMERICAN
MULES; 300 fine AMERICAN HORSES; and
the MALVERN JACKSON fine ITALIAN, &c.
1-tf
C. A. FERRY & CO.

THE first act
surveillance was
clock on Sun-
dramas, watch-
bridge, whilst
the Maryland
bur of men, who
over and must
recognised Brow-
the men, and I
matter as a job
they conducted
he found retain-
was to relieve
found the brid-
mediately was
attempt at rob-
his pursuers had
escaped.

The next ap-
tentionists was a
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owner, living
per's Ferry.
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told him he w
seized all the
a carriage and
saw two hors
ton saw Cook
him as a man
some months
exhibited som

THE COMMENCE